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United States Department of Agriculture,

BUREAU OF BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

E. W. NELSON, Chief of Bureau.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA ON THE ALASKA GAME LAW, 1918.¹

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
Introduction	1	Reindeer	7
Attitude of Alaskans toward game conservation	2	Ptarmigan and grouse	8
Wardens	2	Migratory birds	8
Deer	3	Mount McKinley National Park	9
Moose	4	Bird and mammal reservations	9
Sheep	4	Regulations of the Department of Agriculture	10
Caribou	4	Needful use of game	10
Goats	5	Recommendations	11
Bears	5	Appendix	13
Musk-oxen	6		

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Juneau, Alaska, January 15, 1919.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my first annual report on the administration of the Alaska game law (act approved May 11, 1908, as subsequently amended) for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.¹

Respectfully,

THOMAS RIGGS, Jr., *Governor.*

Hon. D. F. HOUSTON,
Secretary of Agriculture.

INTRODUCTION.

My predecessors in office, both Gov. Clark and Gov. Strong, have repeatedly drawn attention to the necessity of a revision of the game laws of Alaska as being unsuited to the needs of the Territory and have recommended that the control of game be vested in the Territorial Legislature. In this recommendation I heartily concur.

It seems absolutely impossible for those not personally familiar with Alaska to grasp the immensity of the Territory, the totally dissimilar conditions existing in different localities, and the needs of the population in the different sections. Laws governing the use of game seem probably to have been advised by sportsmen, viewing

¹ Report for the year 1917 was not published.

the situation through sportsmen's glasses and attempting to cover the whole field from impressions gathered within their limited range of vision.

By legislation the Government of the United States has placed all of Alaska in one standard-time belt. If Alaskans were to govern themselves by this legislation, in winter time the resident of Western Alaska would eat his dinner almost before sunup and retire while there was still a little of the brief period of daylight. This legislation was effected in spite of the fact that the breadth of Alaska is as great as from New York to San Francisco. It would seem that the game laws of Alaska were enacted with the same lack of consideration. With the opportunity given I sent a representative of Alaska to a convention of wardens and sportsmen in New York. He reports to me that, with one exception, none of the various delegates with whom he came in contact had ever been in Alaska, and yet they all had well-defined ideas as to the proper game laws for the Territory. I myself feel perfectly competent to promulgate game laws for the Philippines, although I have never been there, but doubt exceedingly whether the residents of the islands would view my perfectly honest endeavors with favor. I have talked with many sportsmen concerning Alaskan game and the places visited by them. I know Alaska as no other governor has known it, and I believe that I am the first governor who is an ardent and enthusiastic sportsman, although of late years I have taken more pleasure with the camera than with the rifle. Game with me is a hobby, and were I a nonresident sportsman it is quite possible that I, too, would wish the enforcement of laws and regulations which are hostile to the needs of the inhabitants of the Territory and to the development of industry in remote and obscure communities.

ATTITUDE OF ALASKANS TOWARD GAME CONSERVATION.

The attitude of Alaskans toward proper game laws is not antagonistic, as is generally considered by the uninformed. On the contrary, every right-thinking Alaskan is extremely jealous of the country's game and wishes to see a true conservation effected, as without it game development must cease. Without game the small mining camps must suffer not only in health but in activity, and the trapper and the prospector will be driven from the hills. That the supply of game must be conserved is apparent to all, but the Government, by ill-advised laws is hastening the extermination of game. The sentiment of the people of Alaska will enforce laws when enacted by a body of men who are conversant with the country, but now, even when an arrest is made by a game warden, it is almost impossible to secure a conviction, owing to the difficulty of obtaining a jury not more or less sympathetic with the offender.

WARDENS.

To enforce laws to which the people of Alaska are hostile, I must draw attention to the fact that the force of game wardens is entirely inadequate. Game centers are often widely separated and not all varieties of game are found in a given locality. I have traveled for 200 miles through a wilderness without seeing a wild game animal,

when suddenly I discovered a veritable sportsman's paradise. These various ranges should be protected, but with the limited number of wardens this is impossible. We have only eight permanent and a few temporary wardens to police a territory one-fifth the size of the United States. It is difficult to keep even this small force actively engaged at all times on account of the poverty of the appropriation, making continuous travel expenses of wardens impossible in a country where travel is a greater item than salary. I desire to divide the country into game districts, each in charge of a chief warden reporting to my office, and directing the activities of a number of assistant wardens. On the coast each warden should be supplied with a launch, and in the interior some should be supplied with launches and all with dog teams and camp outfits. To enforce laws and regulations effectively there should be an annual appropriation of at least \$100,000 and an initial appropriation of \$150,000.

Through agreement with other departments the various fish and fur wardens and forest rangers have been appointed ex officio game wardens, and reciprocal duties have been given to the game wardens, but, with the exception of one arrest by a game warden for illegal taking of fur, no results have come to my notice. In my report to the Secretary of the Interior I have recommended the establishment of a constabulary which shall take over all police duties of the Territory. This seems to me to be perfectly logical in the interest of efficiency and economy and for a proper safeguarding of the interests of the Government and of the Territory.

DEER.

The deer of Alaska are found principally on the islands of Southeastern Alaska and on certain parts of the mainland. The decrease in number during the past three years has been most alarming and is principally accounted for by the extraordinary snows of the winters, which make it impossible for deer to obtain food. Game wardens report that during the past spring they have seen deer after deer lying on the beach, dead from starvation. A second factor operating against the deer supply has been the greatly increasing depredations from wolves and eagles. The Territory provides a bounty of \$15 on each wolf and 50 cents on each eagle; but these bounties should be so increased as to make the hunting of wolves and eagles profitable. It is my opinion that if the bounty on wolves were placed at \$50 and on eagles at \$5, in a very few seasons these menaces would be removed.

Reports have come to this office of the illegal use of game in canneries and fishing camps, and even of deer being salted and shipped to Seattle. These have been investigated and vessels searched, both in Alaska and in Seattle, but, for lack of evidence, no convictions have been obtained. That there is illegal use of deer I have no doubt, and I have even had brought to my attention the dried carcasses of unborn fawns, which were taken from Chinese cannery employees by interested persons, but the Chinese promptly left the country and no other evidence could be obtained.

There is also a considerable menace in the unrestricted running at large of dogs. To restrict the running of dogs seems probably an easy question to settle for the extra-territorial legislator, but in

practice this is one of the most difficult of all questions to handle. The dog is essential to the development of the country. In winter he is the sledge animal and in summer he carries a pack. Dog feed at all times is expensive and the bulk required makes its transportation for great distances almost impossible. The native, at all times improvident, rarely feeds his dog in summer, but turns him loose to prey on any small animal in the neighborhood, generally hares or birds. If small animals are scarce, the dog turns to larger game. The native must not be deprived of his dog, and yet the dog problem must be met. I confess I have not yet been able to solve it, although I have sought advice from those I considered most competent to give it.

During the year patriotic natives and women of Petersburg have wished to manufacture vests for aviators from deer hides, but exportation of these proved to be illegal. It may be right that deer hides should not be exported, but export of articles manufactured by the natives should not be prohibited. The native has long seasonal periods of enforced idleness and could his attention be directed toward the manufacturing of many useful and beautiful articles from deer hides now going to waste, he would add greatly to his power to remain self-supporting and self-respecting.

MOOSE.

The game warden on the Kenai Peninsula reports that moose seem on the increase and that in certain localities he has never seen them so plentiful. He, however, tempers his remarks with the suggestion that perhaps the increasing settlement of the east shore of Cook Inlet has driven the coast moose farther back into the mountains. I think that the moose of the Kenai Peninsula are not in any present danger. In the interior moose are reported to be on the increase at the headwaters of the Kantishna and along the base of the Alaska Range. At the head of the White River very few moose are reported. On the Yukon itself there seems to be a considerable increase.

SHEEP.

Some of the principal sheep ranges appear to be suffering from illegal killing, although a great abundance of the white sheep are still reported. Sportsmen going to the White River country report to me that the numbers did not come up to their expectations. In the Kantishna and the Mount McKinley areas sheep are still plentiful, and the laws against illegal killing are being as strictly enforced as possible. More arrests have been reported from this district for illegal killing than from any other. North of the Yukon there has been little shooting and sheep should be increasing as well as on the Arctic slope, which of late years has not been a hunting ground for the crews of whaling ships wintering at Herschel Island.

CARIBOU.

Notwithstanding statements made for political or sentimental reasons, caribou have greatly increased, both in the migratory and non-migratory herds. What is commonly known as the Kechumstuk

herd appeared the fall of 1918 in unprecedented numbers. The herd ventured within 5 miles of the town of Fairbanks and strolled through the streets of some of the more isolated mining camps. The caribou is in no danger except from wolves, which annually exact an enormous toll of calves and weak cows. I have seen wolves so thick around a herd of caribou that sleep at night was difficult owing to the continuous howling. The wolves were vicious brutes and showed little fear of man. Kill off the wolves and I fear little for the future of the caribou.

GOATS.

From all reports, there seems to be little change in the number of goats.

BEARS.

"Brown" bears are included among the game animals in the present Alaskan law, and as such receive protection under the terms of the law. I concur with the general opinion of the residents of Alaska that all bears should be eliminated from the list of game animals, and that protection should be withdrawn from them. "Brown" bears on Kodiak Island have killed domestic stock and menace the possibilities of establishing stock raising as an industry. At present cattle have to be kept in fenced areas because of the danger from bears. It will be difficult to establish stock raising anywhere in Alaska where "brown" bears exist. When salmon run up the rivers bears feed on them, and thus, to a certain extent, reduce the supply. Bears have killed and mangled many people in the woods, and this source of danger to life and limb should be removed. The extermination of bears, therefore, would improve the possibilities of developing Alaska.

I have made an investigation to ascertain the opinion of sportsmen and others outside of Alaska for the purpose of understanding their reasons for wishing to continue the protection of these bears. They assert that where bears menace bona-fide stock raising they should be destroyed. On the other hand, however, they insist that many of the reports of bears injuring men are exaggerated, and that while many reports have proved true, yet, considering the proportions of deaths and injuries to men by bears, as compared with the numbers of people who have traveled in the regions where bears exist, it must also be true that dangerous bears are most exceptional and that the chances of injury from them are very much less than from accidents from numerous other natural causes. They admit that bears kill salmon, but believe that the toll of salmon thus taken is not of much significance in reducing the supply. They believe that the greater part of the regions inhabited by bears is a wilderness where the animals can do no harm and that the reported dangers and damages by bears do not apply to much of the area where they live; that if protection were withdrawn from bears and their skins were thus commercialized it would soon lead to their extermination in the coast regions; that the profit accruing from trading in these skins would then cease, and an asset, most valuable to Alaska, would be lost forever; that Alaska and British Columbia will prove the last refuge of the big "brown" bears; that previous to the war, from \$15,000 to \$20,000 was spent by outside sportsmen each

year in Alaska for the sport of hunting these bears, and that in the future the money to be expended for this purpose will largely increase. They also assert that by thus attracting outsiders to the country, many of whom are wealthy and interested in the wilderness, an occasional one will invest in the resources of the country, as some have done already; and that people who have hunted bears sometimes write books and thus advertise the country and make it known by report to others. Thus, indirectly, they believe the bears will prove to be an increasingly valuable asset to the country, one which it would not be to the advantage of Alaska to destroy, and one which can be maintained by protection so long as parts of Alaska remain a wilderness.

Alaskans do not understand the term "brown" bear. I am reliably informed that it is intended to signify the groups of bears including both the big coast brown bear and grizzlies, which recent studies have demonstrated to be more or less closely related.

The other bears are included in the term "black" bear, which includes the true black bears, cinnamon ("brown") bears, and glacier bears. All these have short claws, and all climb trees, while the bears included as "brown" under the law have long claws and do not climb trees.

The cinnamon bears of the black bear group are constantly confused with the "brown" bears under terms of the law. In order to avoid this confusion, the law should use terms which would accurately specify the bears included.

MUSK-OXEN.

The treeless coastal plains of Northern Alaska, from the international boundary to Point Barrow and even as far south as the Seward Peninsula, were at one time the home of the musk-ox. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, states that he has found natives who remember the last hunt for musk-oxen some time in the fifties. He has found remains scattered along the coast, notably on the Colville River. In one native hut near Point Barrow he found an old musk-ox hide. I once found a horn at Demarcation Point. The recent occupancy of these regions by musk-oxen is established beyond question.

During the past year Jafet Lindeberg, of Nome, the largest white owner of reindeer in Alaska, suggested to me the possibility of re-establishing musk-oxen in Northern Alaska. I became greatly interested and immediately took up the matter with the Chief of the U. S. Bureau of Biological Survey, finding a ready interest and desire to be of service.

It is now proposed, if the consent of the Canadian Government is secured, that Congress be interested in the scheme of importing a herd of musk-oxen from Coronation Gulf or Melville Island for breeding them for the benefit of native or white settlers. An industry of the greatest future value to the United States is foreseen, and lands now wild wastes will become a national asset.

I am indebted to Mr. Stefansson for the information concerning musk-oxen. Mr. Stefansson has observed them through a number of years of Arctic explorations, and is in a position to speak more authoritatively than almost any other person. He suggests that a ship

be sent to Melville Island during one summer, winter there, and return the following summer, landing the catch of musk-oxen at any selected point along the Arctic coast.

Musk-oxen undoubtedly can easily become domesticated, and being indigenous to the north, no experiments in the matter of food or range are necessary. As an article of food the flesh closely resembles beef, large bulls weighing approximately from 600 to 700 pounds. The long, shaggy guard hairs of the coat cover a soft, long-fibered wool, which woolen-goods manufacturers have stated is equal, if not superior, to the finest domestic sheep wool, and of about twice the quantity found on the best sheep. Musk-oxen have none of the roving instincts of cattle, their ordinary drift being not more than 5 miles per month, nor can they be easily stampeded by attacks of man or beast. When attacked the adult members of the herd quickly collect in a circle around the young and present a formidable front to the foe. Occasionally a bull will charge from the herd for a few yards and then retire quickly to his place in the phalanx. They are not aggressive except when directly attacked, but so sure is their defense that wolves, the principal enemy of game in the north, are ordinarily impotent against them. Milk is yielded in about half the quantity given by the average domestic cow, but it is richer, and the taste is practically the same.

Here is an animal which seems by nature to be designed to make a productive country out of barrens now serving no purpose. In the musk-ox are combined all the qualities most to be desired by a pioneer population of a desolate region. The northern portion of Alaska can never serve a better purpose than in becoming the grazing land of vast herds of reindeer and musk-oxen, and when so utilized will in time become one of the great sources of meat supply for the United States.

REINDEER.

A great deal of stress has been laid on the possibility of supplanting the use of game by that of reindeer, now being so successfully raised. This idea is no novelty and is gradually being worked out, but the use of reindeer meat will not become general in Alaska for many years. At Nome and on the Seward Peninsula, and even as far up the Yukon River as Marshall, reindeer meat is becoming one of the staple articles of diet, but the herds are not yet of such size as to allow wide distribution of meat.

As a member of the Alaskan Engineering Commission I endeavored to procure reindeer meat for the railroad construction camps at Nenana. Freight rates on live deer, original cost, attendance and feed en route, and slaughtering and dressing, brought the price of dressed carcasses to approximately 50 cents per pound for the whole carcass. Beef was being landed in Nenana at that time for 31½ cents per pound for the whole carcass; hence the cost of reindeer meat was prohibitive. The cold-storage barge company refused to quote a rate on dressed reindeer, as all their facilities were in use for the transportation of beef. Naturally they did not desire to enter into any business other than their legitimate line.

There are now approximately 120,000 reindeer in Alaska. The surplus of the herds is being used in their immediate vicinity, and

small shipments are being made to Seattle from Nome on an attractive freight rate. Shipments of reindeer have been made from Seattle to San Francisco and to St. Paul, where the meat has been sold as a luxury. Eventually herds will slowly move into other parts of Alaska and serve a most useful purpose in relieving the drain on the game supply. Reindeer can not be driven readily from one part of the country to another, as many so fondly imagine. The drift of a herd is slow; the country is either mountainous or full of swamps; and reindeer moss, essential as reindeer forage, is not found everywhere. An experiment is about to be made of crossing wild caribou with the domesticated deer in an attempt to breed up the tame species.

PTARMIGAN AND GROUSE.

Ptarmigan and grouse are the most widely distributed birds of Alaska. They are usually found thickly scattered over every part of the Territory, but for some unknown cause about two years ago they disappeared almost entirely, excepting in certain parts of Western Alaska. No satisfactory reason has been ascribed to account for this phenomenon. The most probable cause seems to be that at this time occurred the periodic dying off of rabbits and hares, and in consequence the predatory animals, such as lynxes, foxes, martens, and minks, were forced to prey almost exclusively on game birds. There may be other reasons unknown as yet. It is reported now that these game birds are reappearing throughout the Territory, but not yet in large numbers. It is of interest to note that rabbits also are again increasing.

MIGRATORY BIRDS.

The regulations issued under the authority of the act (Public, No. 186, 65th Cong.) approved July 3, 1918, entitled, "An act to give effect to the convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds, etc.," fix the open season on waterfowl from September 1 to December 15. On the face of this regulation the open season on waterfowl is 106 days, but in actual fact the open season in the interior of Alaska is less than 20 days, and even in the extreme southern part the practical open season is less than 60 days. In the interior the waterways are commencing to freeze up by September 15, and the greater part of the flight is past. By October 1 practically all waterfowl have left the interior not to return until the next season. In Southeastern Alaska by October 15 the greater part of the southward flight is over, and by November 1 practically no birds are remaining; also by October 15 the weather is apt to be so inclement that sportsmen do not venture on shooting expeditions. In regions where ducks are found practically the whole winter, as in Oregon, California, and Washington, the shooting season is for the full period, although commencing later than allowed in Alaska. Viewing these regulations as unjust, sportsmen hold them in no respect, and it is simply a question as to the whereabouts of the game warden whether regulations are to be obeyed. The people of the interior and of Northern Alaska are undoubtedly entitled to an open season commencing 15 days earlier, or August 15, when the southward flight has already commenced. Their question, "Why should the

people of Alaska deprive themselves of the luxuries of life for the sake of southern sportsmen, to whom there are given many avenues of enjoyment not open to the residents of this Territory? " certainly has the merit of logical conclusion. The doing away with spring shooting is, to my mind, a most constructive feature in the protection of wild fowl. I am asked by the Commissioner of Yukon Territory to cooperate with him in the attempt to have this unfair shooting season modified. The Chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey has expressed his willingness to assist in remedying the hardships entailed upon the people of both interior Alaska and Yukon Territory.

MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK.

There has been withdrawn by law and set aside as a park for the recreation of the people of the United States and as a game refuge the Mount McKinley National Park. Like practically all laws applicable to Alaska, no provision has been made for the enforcement of this. The boundaries where it shall be unlawful to kill game are marked on paper only. There is no appropriation for wardens. Within what is to be the park are located the principal breeding grounds of moose, caribou, and sheep for all of the region between that part of the Alaskan range and the Tanana River. With the park as a refuge, there need be no alarm over the preservation of great numbers of the choicest game animals. The establishment of the Mount McKinley Park has received the support of Alaskans, and is a splendid constructive measure, but the park might as well be abolished if there is to be no provision for maintenance and patrol.

BIRD AND MAMMAL RESERVATIONS.

There are a number of bird and mammal reserves in Alaska, concerning only two of which, however, I can speak with intelligence. These are the Yukon Delta Reservation and the Fire Island Reservation. I see no reason for the latter. The Yukon Delta Reserve, embracing approximately 20,000 square miles, is a nesting ground for aquatic fowl, of which I understand there are a great number. It is inhabited by a very few whites, a number of Inuits, and possibly a few Aleuts. It is unpoliced except for the occasional visit of the game warden from Nome, and as a consequence it is perfectly safe to say that every inhabitant of the reserve is a potential lawbreaker as far as the killing of birds is concerned. Birds are the principal article of diet of the natives in the preserve, and if the use of birds is withdrawn starvation for them is quite within the realm of possibility. I do not anticipate any great danger of bird extermination, as three-quarters of the reserve is difficult of access, except when frozen hard, and, while there are hills, natives hunt mainly along the shores of streams and lakes, which they are able to navigate with their skin kyaks. I believe that this preserve should be eliminated and game laws made to apply. In any event the preserve should be greatly reduced, as the principal idea involved is to protect the breeding ground of the emperor goose. I doubt if all of the other preserves are well conceived, or if a printed proclamation has changed the customs of the inhabitants.

Alaska is at the best a grim country to dwell in, and the pioneer takes his life in his hand, whether that pioneer be school teacher, storekeeper, miner, trapper, prospector, or fisherman. Even at the present writing whole communities of natives are being wiped out by pneumonia, and the Government has no funds with which to relieve resultant destitution. Through governmental neglect a month ago a steamship was wrecked on an unlighted rock; 343 passengers and crew perished, there being no survivor to tell the tale. Ship after ship has gone on uncharted rocks for lack of adequate funds for surveys. Restriction has been piled on reservation, and reservation on restriction, yet despite this handicap Alaska is to-day of more value to the United States than any other possession. Her scant population is an English-speaking American people, with all the aims and ideals of Americans, but, with practically no voice in the management of their internal affairs, the people feel hurt and resentful. Such an attitude is hard to combat and will become increasingly so. We need game laws, and game laws should be enforced by a sufficient force of energetic wardens, but laws alone simply use up paper and ink.

REGULATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Many of the regulations of the Department of Agriculture are unfitted to the needs of the Territory, and attention to defective regulations has been brought to the notice of the proper officials of the department. Prompt remedy was afforded so far as the law permitted.

NEEDFUL USE OF GAME.

It is not easy to impress upon the understanding of any non-resident the extreme difficulties under which a pioneer population exists. With the exception of a narrow fringe of coast extending from Cook Inlet to Portland Canal, Alaska is entirely shut off from transportation, owing to ice conditions, for the greater part of the year. A few towns in the interior along established routes of river travel are equipped with cold-storage plants. Meat from the United States is brought to these plants during the summer months and kept in cold storage until severe weather sets in, and then again in the spring before river steamers are in operation. Small mining camps, such as are found on the Koyukuk, Chandlar, Kuskokwim, Fortymile, Kantishma, Tolovana, and other side streams, being without cold-storage plants, are absolutely dependent upon game for a meat supply. It is not possible for every man to hunt his own meat. School teachers, storekeepers, and winter-drift miners can not afford to take to the hills, and must purchase game. Hence, if the right to purchase meat is taken away from residents, as many nonresident sportsmen advocate, the public health would suffer. Through lack of fresh meat and fresh vegetables I myself have suffered an attack of scurvy, and hence can directly sympathize with the needs of the people. It would be a great injustice to the pioneer population to take away the game-purchasing privilege, nor would it be possible to enforce laws made to do this.

An extremely difficult problem is faced in the question of how far natives shall be allowed the use of game in and out of season. The

native has taken his food from the hills and streams always. The hides of the four-footed animals are his clothing. With the Government doing almost nothing for the support of the Alaskan native, if the privilege of obtaining food is taken from him his plight will be pitiful, and yet some steps must be taken to curb his unthinking killing of game of both sexes, and in all seasons. I speak more particularly of the natives of the interior.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I consider that the game laws of Alaska are most defective. Even some officials of the Department of Agriculture reluctantly admit this, but they are powerless to provide remedial legislation and regulations. No one law can be made to fit the whole Territory. There should be game districts established along natural geographic lines, as geodetic lines are not visible. In these game districts there should be elasticity of administration, so that certain districts, or parts of certain districts, may be closed on the order of a game committee or other authority and be reopened when deemed safe. The proper study of game districting will involve a great amount of work and local knowledge of the habits of game animals.

It is most important that there should be high bounties on predatory animals. The Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to prohibit the killing of game in any given locality for a period of two years, but the Secretary of Agriculture can not possibly make a personal study of the game situation, nor is there anyone in the department who from recent personal knowledge can advise him except in general terms.

I again recommend as strongly as it is possible for me so to do that the control of game be vested in the Territory, but if this can not be done, then that there be detailed an open-minded employee of the Department of Agriculture who shall reside in Alaska in order that he may observe conditions in all parts of the Territory, both in summer and in winter, and visit the isolated mining camps and know the prospector and trapper. He should have his own dog team and make the trip from Coldfoot to Nushagak without feeding game to his overworked dogs. To a man who will do this I shall be glad to turn over my entire force of eight game wardens and let him patrol and enforce the game laws on 586,401 square miles of country with an annual appropriation of \$20,000. As long as the game laws of Alaska are influenced by sentimentalists unfamiliar with the country, just so long will there be antagonism to the laws and as a consequence a nullification of their conservative intent.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—*Hunting licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

No.	Date issued.	Residence of holder.	Fee.
26	Aug. 13, 1917	Citizen of United States.....	\$50
27	do.	do.....	50
28	Aug. 17, 1917	do.....	50
29	do.	do.....	50
30	do.	do.....	50
31	do.	do.....	50
32, 33		Canceled.....	
	Total...		300

TABLE II.—*Special moose-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

Nos. 6 to 15, inclusive, canceled.

TABLE III.—*General game-shipping licenses issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

No.	Date issued.	Game or trophy.	Fee.
49	July 9, 1917	1 brown bear skin.....	\$5.00
50	July 27, 1917	1 mountain sheep head.....	10.00
51	do.	do.....	10.00
52	do.	do.....	10.00
53	do.	do.....	10.00
54	July 30, 1917	1 moose, 2 caribou heads, 2 mountain sheep heads.....	40.00
55	Aug. 9, 1917	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
56	Aug. 17, 1917	do.....	5.00
57	Aug. 28, 1917	do.....	5.00
58	do.	do.....	5.00
59	Sept. 1, 1917	do.....	5.00
60	Sept. 18, 1917	1 caribou head.....	10.00
61	Sept. 26, 1917	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
62	do.	1 caribou head and horns.....	10.00
63	Oct. 2, 1917	1 brown bear head, mounted.....	5.00
64	Oct. 17, 1917	1 caribou head.....	10.00
65	do.	1 mountain sheep head.....	10.00
66	do.	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
67	Oct. 22, 1917	do.....	5.00
68	Oct. 23, 1917	1 mountain sheep head.....	10.00
69	do.	1 moose head, 1 mountain sheep, 2 caribou heads.....	40.00
70	Oct. 25, 1917	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
71	Nov. 3, 1917	1 deer head.....	5.00
72	Nov. 10, 1917	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
73	do.	do.....	5.00
74	Nov. 19, 1917	do.....	5.00
75	do.	do.....	5.00
76	Nov. 21, 1917	do.....	5.00
77	do.	do.....	5.00
78	do.	do.....	5.00
79	Dec. 17, 1917	do.....	5.00
80	Dec. 21, 1917	1 pair deer horns and cape.....	5.00
81	do.	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
82	do.	1 caribou head.....	10.00
83	Jan. 4, 1918	1 moose, 3 deer, 2 caribou, 2 sheep, 2 goats, 2 brown bears.....	40.00
84	Jan. 5, 1918	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
85	Jan. 15, 1918	do.....	5.00
86	do.	do.....	5.00
87	Feb. 23, 1918	do.....	5.00
88	Feb. 28, 1918	do.....	5.00
89	do.	do.....	5.00
90	Apr. 23, 1918	1 caribou head.....	10.00
91	June 21, 1918	1 brown bear skin.....	5.00
	Total...		375.00

TABLE IV.—*Game or trophies shipped from Alaska for private use during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1918.*

No.	Date of ship- ment.	Kind and number of game or trophies.	Residence of shipper.
HUNTING LICENSES.			
24	July 14, 1917	1 brown bear skin, skull, and cape.....	United States.
26	Sept. 25, 1917	4 mountain sheep heads and capes.....	Do.
28	} Oct. 15, 1917	5 crates heads, horns, and hides.....	Do.
29			
30			
31			
SPECIAL MOOSE-SHIPPING LICENSES.			
None.			
GENERAL GAME-SHIPPING LICENSES.			
49	July 27, 1917	1 brown bear skin, skull, and cape.....	Do.
62	Sept. 25, 1917	1 pair caribou horns.....	Do.
¹ 54	.....do.....	2 mountain sheep heads and capes, 2 caribou, and 1 moose head..	Do.
57	Sept. 30, 1917	1 brown bear skin	Do.
58	.....do.....	.....do.....	Do.
67	Oct. 22, 1917	.....do.....	Do.
68	Oct. 25, 1917	1 mountain sheep head.....	Do.
¹ 69	.....do.....	1 moose, 1 mountain sheep, 2 caribou heads.....	Do.
63	.....do.....	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
65	Oct. 26, 1917	1 brown bear skin and skull.....	Do.
¹ 44	Oct. 30, 1917	1 moose, 1 mountain sheep head.....	Do.
73	Dec. —, 1917	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.
81	Jan. —, 1918	.....do.....	Do.
82	Jan. —, 1918	1 caribou head.....	Do.
84	Feb. 6, 1918	1 brown bear skin.....	Do.

¹ Moose trophies taken north of latitude 62°.

